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SUMMARY OF THE BULGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS  
(2-8 June 1960)

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## FOREWORD

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SUMMARY OF THE BULGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

(2-8 June 1960)

Preface

The present summary is a report on the economic, political, military and sociological activities and developments in Bulgaria covering all available newspapers of the Bulgarian provincial press from 2-8 June 1960. All items, whether summaries, condensations or partial translations, reflect the specific and contextual meaning of the original text.

During this week, the newspapers carried articles and editorials in connection with the 84th anniversary of the death of Khristo Botev. Much of the material dealt with the victims of fascism. The majority of newspaper articles, however, related to the current agricultural campaign.

Appendix A of this summary lists graphic materials.

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Dimitrovsko Zname  
Khaskovska Tribuna  
Otechestven Glas  
Dunavska Pravda  
Narodno Delo

## I. ECONOMIC

### A. Manufacturing Industries

The first two hydromonitors to be built in Bulgaria were completed at the experimental prototype center in the "Stalin" Plant (Zavod "Stalin") late in May.

They will be used in underground hydrohydraulic coal mining in narrow and sharply inclined veins. These machines will also break up solid rock masses. They will be supplied with water by a centrifugal pump under a pressure of 25-30 atmospheres. The pump has an output of 1 to 2.5 cubic meters per minute.

The hydromonitors have been experimentally tested with pumps producing a pressure of as much as 50 atmospheres. They will be tested under simulated operational conditions in the near future. When work on this model has been completed, it will be used in other Bulgarian mines as well. (Dimitrovosko Zname, Dimitrovo, 4 June 1960, page 1)

The Machine Building Plant in Vazovgrad (Mashinostroitelen zavod) has produced its first 300 motor powered hay mowers. According to estimates, the productivity of these mowers is high. In 10 hours, one can mow between 30 and 35 decares in mountainous or semimountainous terrain. This model has a 7.5 hp motor, and can be used for many types of agricultural work with the proper attachments. These include a large plow, a potato digger, a sharpener for mower blades, a rotary drill, a hay rake, a trailer with a capacity of 500 kilograms, etc. (Otechestven Glas, Plovdiv, 2 June 1960, page 1)

### B. Chemical Industry

#### New Bulgarian drugs:

Procillin -- a combination of penicillin and novocaine. It is a white or pale yellow powder which does not dissolve readily in water. For this reason it cannot be injected intravenously. In muscular injections, it causes no discomfort and is resorbed slowly. It is particularly recommended for use during surgery. The adult dosage is 300,000 units, which maintains the proper concentration of penicillin in the bloodstream for a period of 24 hours. In extreme cases, injections may be given every 12 hours.

Horoglone -- tablets containing dehydrocholic acid. This drug is used for maladies affecting the gall bladder and kidneys, infectious jaundice, and other diseases of the liver. It is taken by mouth, and the dosage is 0.25 to 0.50 grams thrice daily after meals.

Helmicide -- a yellowish, syrupy liquid with a sweet mint flavor. It is efficacious against intestinal parasites.

Inharine -- (portable inhalator) -- a plastic container containing cotton wool impregnated with phenamine and oil of mint and lavender. It is used to combat colds, sinusitis, etc.

Belapuratum -- ampules containing belladonna alkaloids. It is given by injection in cases of spastic colitis, ulcers, bronchial asthma, whooping cough, kidney colic, Parkinson's disease, nausea due to motion, etc.

Only procillin is on the market at present, of the drugs mentioned above. The others are being produced and are soon to be available. (Otechestven Glas, Plovdiv, 4 June 1960, page 2)

### C. Ferrous Metallurgy

A casting shop in Dimitrovo has developed a simple new method for producing steel. There are only a few steel production enterprises in Bulgaria, and they cannot always keep up with the many orders.

This shop tried blowing oxygen into melted pig iron. A special oxygen installation was devised for the purpose. The pig iron was poured into a heated 100 kilogram container, and the pipe from the oxygen apparatus was pushed 80 to 120 millimeters down into the container, and oxygen forced through under a pressure of 2.5 to 3 atmospheres. This process was continued for about 14 minutes, after which ferromanganese, ferrosilicium and aluminum were added. When oxygen is present, the silicium, manganese and carbon burn off, with a resultant drop in pressure to 0.5 atmospheres. The pig iron is thus transformed into steel of as high a grade as that obtained in the steel mills.

This process of casting steel can be regulated by controlling the oxygen. The best results involve the production of steel with the following structure: 3.82% carbon, 1.14% manganese, 1.7% silicium, 0.024% sulfur, and 0.18% phosphorus. In order to decrease the quantity of sulfur before introducing the oxygen, 0.5 to 1% of calcinated soda is added. To cut down the phosphorus content, 2% of biferrous trioxide and lime are added. (Khaskovska Tribuna, Khas-kovo, 7 June 1960, page 3)

There are iron deposits near the village of Kremikovtsi over an area of about 1.3 square kilometers. Ore-bearing strata vary from a few meters to 260 meters in depth. The average thickness of the principal ore vein is about 80 meters. The estimated extent of the ore in this deposit is 260,000,000 tons. This will suffice for the production of 1,000,000 tons of metal annually for 50 years. This iron ore is complex, and after the iron has been extracted, will yield other useful components such as lead, barite and manganese.

The Kremikovtsi deposit provides the solution to the problem of supplying Bulgaria with iron ore. For this reason the Party and the government have decided on the construction of a metallurgical

combine in Kremikovtsi by the end of 1964. In July 1958 an agreement was signed between Bulgaria and the USSR to accelerate the building of this combine. Its construction will involve the use of about 630,000 tons of cement, or slightly more than the annual output of the "Vulcan" Cement Plant (Tsimentov zavod "Vulkan") in Dimitrograd. The foundations and walls of the combine will require 4,000,000 cubic meters of sand and gravel. The reinforced concrete components will call for 100,000 tons of structural steel. The casting department at the repair center in the combine will produce eight times the annual output of cast metal turned out by the largest Bulgarian casting shop, that in the "Stalin" Machine Building Plant (Mashinostroitelen zavod "Stalin") in Dimitrovo.

The open pit will produce 5,000,000 tons of ore annually. All work in the mine will be mechanized and automatized. Railroad transport of the ore will be electric. Radio communications systems will be used extensively. Ore will be sent to a concentration factory where it will be concentrated after roasting, separation and flotation. Iron concentrate will then be sent to the granulation and baking factory, where the lead will be separated out.

The metallurgical plant will have several basic shops, including a blast furnace shop, a steel production shop, and a rolled metal shop. There will be two high furnaces in the first of these, with a combined production capacity of 1,150,000 tons of pig iron annually. The steel production shop will have three converters, 75-100 tons each, and an electric furnace with a capacity of 80 tons. It will be principally utilized for producing steel alloys. This shop will produce 1,300,000 tons of steel annually.

The combine will contain a coke-chemical plant, which will produce some 20 products, including benzol, toluol, xylol, naphthalene and various resins.

The fuel center for the metallurgical combine will be a small mountain coal basin with an estimated capacity of about 40,000,000 tons of cokable black coal. Part of the fuel needed will come from Poland at first.

Considerable quantities of barite concentrate, manganese products, etc. will also be obtained here. There is also a possibility of developing the production of ferro-alloys. Thirty-five to thirty-seven thousand tons of ferromanganese could be produced annually. This would make Bulgaria one of the leading European producers of this alloy. (Chernomorski Front, Burgas, 7 June 1960, page 3)

#### D. Fuels and Power

On 6 June 1960 a group of Soviet geophysicists, led by Engineer Bayko, arrived in Bulgaria. The work which the group has begun involves seismic studies of the sea to the east of the Tyulenovo deposits and in the Dobrudzha area along the Black Sea shore.

They are using a modern SS-60 seismic station with 60 channels. The latest "URB" model Soviet instruments for drilling and blasting have arrived. (Narodno Delo, Varna, 8 June 1960, page 1)

An impulse laboratory has been equipped at the "V. Kolarov" Plant (Zavod "V. Kolarov") in Sofia. It is used for testing the lightning resistance on prototypes of high tension apparatus such as transformers, insulators, etc. An impulse generator with a tension of 1,200,000 volts is used. (Khaskovska Tribuna, Khaskovo, 4 June 1960, page 1)

## II. THE GOVERNMENT

### A. Identity Cards

Seven years have passed since the new type of identity cards were created. This system has been satisfactory for everyone. "However, there are some citizens, especially young people, who, although over 16 years of age, have not obtained such documents."

In accordance with the identification system, citizens should promptly report any change of address. The registration of domicile should be effected within the period prescribed by law.

Some individuals permit persons who have no personal identification to remain in their homes for more than 24 hours, and fail to report their presence to the registration office. "In many cases new arrivals who have been advised to register their domiciles have become angry and cursed, failing to understand that they are violating a law.

"Although there are few, some citizens continue to lose or damage their cards, exclusively as a result of carelessness. Others change the ages on their cards in order to represent themselves as younger or older than they really are." By Vulko Atanasov, of the offices of the Ministry of the Interior in Khaskovo. (Khaskovska Tribuna, Khaskovo, 2 June 1960, page 2)

### B. Work of Vital Statistics Bureaus Unsatisfactory

Checks made by the organs of the Blagoevgrad Okrug People's Soviet indicate that the work of the Bureaus of Vital Statistics is not satisfactory all over the okrug. Most of the employees, particularly in the obshtina people's soviets, are not sufficiently familiar with the law on individuals and the family, or the regulations governing the keeping of vital statistics records. They fail to carry out the instructions of higher organs. Thus the quality of record-keeping work is poor in many parts of the okrug. When births or marriages are recorded in the obshtina people's soviet in the village of Tsaparevo, certificates bearing neither the signatures of the declarers nor those of the officials are sometimes issued. In this soviet, there have also been cases in which names were erased to be replaced by others on official records, which is unconditionally illegal.



Another error characteristic of several people's soviets is failure to alter the figures in the population records after issuing birth or marriage certificates. Thus some children are not included in the records of the current population, while some deceased persons have not been subtracted. When birth, marriage or death certificates are issued, there should be no erasures, corrections, or additions between the lines. Errors occurring on such certificates should be indicated in the space provided for the purpose only. (Pirinsko Delo, Blagoevgrad, 8 June, 1960, page 3)

### C. Labor Laws Violated

"Unfortunately, there are some enterprise leaders who, in their desire to fulfill their production plans, are violating labor laws. Rather than concerning themselves with the proper organization of labor in the enterprises they manage, they take the easiest path to greater production by illegally extending working hours and forcing blue and white collar workers to report on holidays and their days off.

"Overtime labor is regularly demanded at the "Yuta" State Industrial Enterprise (DIP "Yuta"). Work is frequently done on Saturdays and Sundays." In several sections the workers do not have proper lunch periods. Despite the many comments made and penalties imposed by the labor inspection authorities, violations have not been cut down. A check made on 28 May revealed that 32 workers were on duty without permission from the labor office.

"Working time regulations are also being violated by the sweets manufacturing combine at the "Healthy Foods" State Commercial Enterprise (GTP "Zdrava khрана"). Blue and white collar workers in all sections of this enterprise are working overtime almost every day. This work is neither properly recorded nor paid for. In some cases a 10 or 12 to 13 hour work day has been put in. Enterprises have adopted the principle that laborers should work until a given project is completed."

Frequently overtime labor is used without the permission of the labor office at the "Georgi Dimitrov" Plant (Zavod "Georgi Dimitrov"). Several officials have been penalized.

"Much concealed overtime is put in the construction organization, at the railroad depot, and in the freight yards, the Twelfth Railroad Section, etc.

"Violations of the labor laws could be avoided if the trade union committees at these enterprises would combat them rather than tolerating and condoning them. The chairman of the trade union committee at the "Arda" State Industrial Enterprise (DIP "Arda"), Lyuben Marinov, for example, is well aware that unpaid overtime labor is used in the dressmaking department of that enterprise. However, not only does he condone such illegality, On 23 May a check was made by the labor office and it was established that

workers Mariya Petrova, Slavka Ivanova and Anka Dimova put in overtime on his personal instructions. The chairman of the trade union committee at the "Yuta" DIP, Solomon Leonov, knows of the violation of working time regulations, but has taken no steps to eliminate it. Violations are also tolerated by the chairman of the trade union committee at the "Healthy Foods" State Commercial Enterprise, Dimitur Yosifov; the chairman of the trade union committee at the Repair Plant; and others.

"The Party and the government have granted extensive rights to the trade union organs. These powers should always be brought into use when administrative organs refuse to observe Bulgarian socialist laws." (Dunavska Pravda, Ruse, 3 June 1960, page 2)

### III. THE COMMUNIST PARTY

#### A. Conference on Socialist State

A conference dealing with problems of the socialist state and its development was held on 4 June 1960 in Burgas. Secretaries of city and obshchina Party committees, propaganda and agitational leaders of Party committees, workers in the okrug administration of the Ministry of the Interior, representatives of the prosecutor's office and the courts, lawyers, members of the okrug lecturers' group, etc. attended. The reports read included: "The Socialist State and Its Development", by R. Dimitrova, Prosecutor at the Office of the Chief Prosecutor in Sofia; "The Further Development and Improvement of Bulgarian Socialist Democracy", by S. Daskalov, Burgas Okrug Prosecutor; and "The Reconstruction of the State Apparatus and Economic Leadership -- An Important Factor in the Accelerated Development of the Country Along the Path of Socialism and Communism", by D. Chorbadzhev, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Burgas Okrug People's Soviet. Many speakers dealt with the question of the withering away of the state, and revisionist theories in this connection. Those participating in the conference condemned the opportunistic views of modern revisionists who are attempting to disarm the people's masses in the socialist countries ideologically, and to undermine their principle weapon -- the socialist state. (Chernomorski Front, Burgas, 7 June 1960, page 2)

### IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

#### A. Priest Jailed

##### "The Sinful Shepherd"

In issue Number 38 of 14 May 1960, this newspaper carried an article with the above caption describing the attempts of a priest, Metodi Stoyanov Vurgov, of the village of Gulubnik, to have illicit relations with two young girls in the village.

"This crime was prosecuted. On 2 June, at a session of the People's Court in the city of Radomir, this criminal, after his actions had been exposed by the prosecution and its witnesses, received a severe but completely justified sentence -- five years' imprisonment and an indemnity of 5,000 leva to each of the girls, plus court costs.

"Such will be the fate of anyone else who dares to violate the laws of Bulgarian socialist morality." (Dimitrovsko Zname, Dimitrovo, 8 June 1960, page 2)

#### B. Law Observance in Blagoevgrad Okrug

At a conference held in Blagoevgrad, Okrug Prosecutor Iliya Gochev reported on law observance in the okrug and cooperation between the court organs, the prosecutor's office, and the Ministry of the Interior in combatting crime and infractions of the law.

Gochev stressed the favorable influence which certain new forms of work have had on the crime rate. These include the voluntary units for the preservation of public order, the comrades' courts, mass explanatory work to educate the working people, etc. "However, there are still many violations of socialist law, examples of which were cited in the report and the ensuing debate. G. Laskov spoke on violations of the 169th Decree of the Council of Ministers, which forbids those convicted of crimes to hold certain responsible positions. To circumvent this law, some commercial organizations and cooperative farms are employing clever devices to effect the appointment of persons who can and do cause serious losses to the people's economy and must be tried again in the courts." Many enterprise, establishment and organization managers fail to ask themselves whether they are taking suitable measures to prevent crimes about which they have been warned by the organs of the people's militia.

G. Katsarov dealt in detail with the role of legal advisors in the prevention of crime. They are not doing adequate work in this connection, although they are the persons most familiar with the persons with whom they work. Katsarov also stressed that some restaurants the wives of convicted criminals are officially appointed as managers, while their husbands actually execute the administrative work, in violation of the 169th Ministerial Decree.

Speakers mentioned the frequent violation of the decree on the safeguarding of the rural economy. The cooperative farm in Gotse Delchev has deprived many of its members who are not directly engaged in farm work of the right to a personal plot of land. They thereby hinder the development of livestock breeding.

One speaker proposed that homes for juvenile delinquents be established in the okrug.

"Comrade V. Shishkov recommended that persuasion and warning be practiced in place of compulsion in combatting crime."

(Pirinsko Delo, Blagoevgrad, 4 June 1960, page 3)

GRAPHIC MATERIAL

- (1) Impulse generator with a tension of 1,200,000 volts used in the impulse laboratory of the "V. Kolarov" Plant (Zavod "V. Kolarov") in Sofia. (Khaskovska Tribuna, Khaskovo, 4 June 1960, page 1)

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